

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



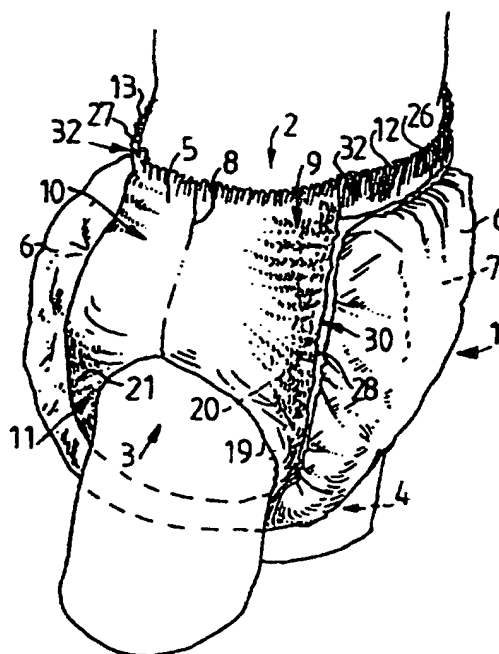
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61F 13/15 // 13/68</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 96/23466 (43) International Publication Date: 8 August 1996 (08.08.96)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE96/00118 (22) International Filing Date: 1 February 1996 (01.02.96) (30) Priority Data: 9500386-9 2 February 1995 (02.02.95) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MÖLNLYCKE AB [SE/SE]; S-405 03 Göteborg (SE). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GUSTAFSSON, Anders [SE/SE]; Nyhagen 36, S-427 35 Billdal (SE). WIDLUND, Urban [SE/SE]; Pärönvägen 5, S-435 43 Mölnlycke (SE). (74) Agents: PLATT, Timothy et al.; H. Albiñns Patentbyrå AB, P.O. Box 3137, S-103 62 Stockholm (SE).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AU, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, MX, NO, NZ, PL, SK, TR, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i></p>

(54) Title: **ABSORBENT PANTS**

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to absorbent pants (1; 51; 111) having a waist opening (2) and two leg openings (3, 4), in which the pants comprise a pant's layer (5), which during use of the pants is intended to face the body of the user, and an outer barrier layer (6; 52, 53), which is waterproof and arranged outside the pant's layer (5) seen in the direction from the body of the user during use of the pants. The pant's layer (5) has a surface area which is greater than that of the outer barrier layer (6; 52, 53) and is joined in parts with itself or comprises means for enabling it to be joined in parts with itself, so that during use of the pants it alone constitutes the waist opening (2) and leg openings (3, 4) of the pants, and that the load-bearing parts of the pants and all of the parts lying against the body of the user hereby are formed only from the pant's layer (5). The pants are also elastic, where the outer barrier layer (6; 52, 53) is essentially inelastic, while the pant's layer (5) contains all the elasticity of the pants in the form of an elastic means (20).



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LT	Lithuania	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg	TC	Togo
DE	Germany	LV	Latvia	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MC	Monaco	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MD	Republic of Moldova	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FR	France	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania	VN	Viet Nam

ABSORBENT PANTS

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates to an absorbent pants which has a waist opening and two leg openings, said pants includes a pants layer, which during use of the pants is intended to be turned towards the body of the user, and an outer barrier layer, which is liquid-tight and placed outside the pants layer seen in the direction away from the body of the user during use of the pants.

10

Background to the invention

15 Absorbent products in the forms of diapers have been known for a long time, both for single-use and re-use. A fundamental task for such products is to be able to collect and store body fluids excreted by the user, i.e. urine and faeces. In this connection it is important to see to it that the product is so constructed that urine and faeces first and foremost can be introduced into the product in a secure manner, i.e. that liquid and faeces do not already miss their target during the moment of excretion and end instead up to one side of the intended acquisition area. It is further at least equally important to make sure that fluids and faeces which find the right acquisition area later cannot leak out from their storage regions.

25

30 Alongside these main tasks for diapers, there are also other important demands put upon them, for example they should fit comfortably and plially at the right place on the user, they should not cause any skin irritation to the user and they should not be made of substances which can harm our environment.

35

In many respects the different demands from the user work together in th- endeavour to construct as good a diaper as possible. For example, the fit of the diaper and its

fastening system influence the diaper's ability to quickly and securely receive urine and faeces without any leakage arising. Most of today's disposable diapers are therefore equipped with some sort of elastic leg cuffs, with the intention that these should tightly close around the leg of the user, and in this way prevent leakage. A known example of such a diaper is described in US patent 3 860 003. The diaper has leg cuffs or side flaps outside the absorption body, which have pretensioned elastic bands applied to them. The intention is that the elastic bands shall contract the side flaps and in this manner form an elastically contractable contact line between the leg cuff of the diaper and the skin of the user. However, there is still a very large risk for leakage because there is only a relatively narrow contact line which is supposed to prevent the fluid which is not immediately absorbed by the absorption body from running out over the edges of the diaper. The pressure on this narrow line can be rather high and the fluid does not have a very large distance to travel before it passes the contact line once the contact is no longer sufficient to withstand leakage. Furthermore, a large tensioning of the elastic band is required to ensure that the leg cuff does not lose contact with the skin of the user. This can in turn lead to a problem, namely chafing of the skin. Even if the leg cuffs would be able to resist the pressure from the fluid and not let it pass by, the fluid would instead accumulate above the absorption body and in this way hold the skin moist, which in itself can lead to skin irritations.

30

* With the aim of increasing the security against leakage, especially of loose faeces, past the side flaps or leg cuffs of the diaper, many of today's diapers are equipped with extra barrier flaps inside the elastic leg cuffs. An example of such a diaper is shown in EP 0 219 326. This patent has the object, amongst others, to achieve a diaper with a double leakage protection and to create a channel with the help of the raised barrier flap, which would be able to retain body fluids in the diaper. The barrier flap is raised, amongst

35

other places, along the inner part of the thigh of the user in the crotch region.

5 Body fluids which are not immediately absorbed by the absorption body in the diaper, for example loose faeces, are stopped by the barrier flap and are collected in the said channel. If body fluids nevertheless should manage to run past the barrier flaps, it is stated that the leg cuffs (the gasketing cuff) will form a further barrier against leakage.

10 Even if the diaper according to EP 0 219 326 is equipped with a further barrier inside that already known, it still has the same disadvantage as the latter, i.e. that there is only a narrow line of contact against the skin of the user. This narrow line of contact can easily lose contact with the skin

15 of the user when the barrier is subjected to a large pressure from, for example, a large quantity of urine. It has obviously been considered that the barrier flap will not be sufficiently resistant to prevent fluid from escaping over the barrier, as the precaution has been taken to have the

20 elastic leg cuffs outside the barrier flaps. In the same way as for the known elastic leg cuffs, this still leaves a large area (even if it is a smaller area than earlier) of the skin of the user open to exposure to the fluid or faeces which collect in the so-called channel between the barrier flap and

25 the absorption body, i.e. the risk for skin irritation is evident. This barrier construction is therefore far from being perfect.

30 It must be observed that there are also diapers on the market like the diaper described in the patent, which are equipped with a similar leakage barrier also around the waist opening part of the diaper. The problem with leakage is therefore not only limited to the leg openings of the diaper.

35 Recently, a new type of diaper has been produced and launched on the market, the so-called pants diaper. These differ from the traditional diapers first of all with respect to the fastening system, i.e. the system which makes the pants

diaper, respectively the normal or "open" diaper, stay in place on the user. Open diapers are sealed to form a pants on the user by means of fastening means of various types, for example adhesive tape ribbons, hook and loop fasteners or press studs. Pants diapers are, on the other hand, sealed at the edges already during manufacture so as to form a pants which has a waist opening and two leg openings. The sealing of the side seam in the respective side parts can be made in many ways, for example by means of a straight glue joint or a welded seam. The pants cover of the pants diaper can also be included as part of the fastening system of pants diaper. By this, it is meant that the cover which because of its elastic capacity holds the pants diaper tightly around the body of the user and prevents the pants diaper from slipping down on the user. Naturally, there are other factors which influence the ability of the pants diapers to stay put at the intended place on the user. The difference between pants diapers and open diapers lies in that the latter can be tightened around the waist of the user by means of the fastening means, in the same way one can tighten a waist belt on a pair of long pants. Pants diapers are, however, not equipped with such tightenable fastening means, but must normally rely on their elastically tight covering.

There are many known pants diapers, for example those shown in EP 0 320 991. This pants diaper has a central absorption unit and two elastic side panels which are joined with the side edges of the absorption unit. Together they form a waist opening and two leg openings. The pants diaper is, in a way which is known for open diapers, furthermore equipped with elastic means along parts of the leg openings and the waist opening. The absorption unit comprises an absorption body between a liquid-permeable inner covering layer and a liquid-impermeable outer covering layer. The space between the inner covering layer and the skin of the user will be extremely limited, and consequently faeces which are deposited on the inner covering layer are liable to be in contact with the skin of the user and to be smeared over it. The inner

covering layer will also become wet from the urine given off by the user. It is obviously not desirable that the skin of the user shall be in contact with a moist covering layer, which will be the case in the parts of the inner covering layer which at least occasionally come into contact with the skin of the user.

A characteristic for known pants diapers (and also for known open diapers) is that it is the outer covering layer, i.e. that which is applied outside the absorption body, which forms the load-bearing covering layer of the pants. By this layer is meant the covering which one is left with, if one takes away all layers and elements comprised in the pants which do not actively contribute to that the pants forms a pants, i.e. form a waist opening and two leg openings, and without which the pants would no longer be able to be held together around the body of a user. Especially important load-bearing parts are the so-called side seams, i.e. the parts of the pants in which the front respectively rear parts of the pants-forming layer are joined in order to form the waist opening and the leg openings.

The load-bearing pants-forming covering layer for the known pants diaper according to EP 0 320 991 is formed of the two elastic side panels as well as the outer covering layer applied outside the absorption body. In this case the load-bearing pants-forming covering layer is made up of several pieces of material joined together. When the absorption body is filled with urine, its increasing weight leads to the outer covering layer applied outside the absorption body being subjected to an increasing gravitational force, which in turn is transferred to the elastic side panels and the inner covering layer to which the outer covering layer is joined. This leads to the elastic side panels being stretched out and to the distance between the user and the inner covering layer increasing and to any leakage barriers having increasing difficulty to stay in contact with the skin of the user. In other words the risk for leakage increases.

Another example of a pants diaper in which the outer covering layer forms the load-bearing pants-forming layer is WO 88/07337. In this case the outer covering layer is elastic. The absorption body is applied inside the elastic pants-forming covering layer as reckoned towards the body of the user.

In an attempt to improve the gripping and mounting characteristics of a pants diaper, it has been suggested in WO 93/17648 to equip a pants diaper with an elastically stretchable region in the front and/or rear parts of the pants diaper, while the crotch part is comparatively unstretchable. This pants diaper is however still traditionally constructed, in so far as the outer covering layer of the pants diaper forms the pants-forming layer of the pants diaper and that the absorption body in this way is arranged inside this pants-forming layer.

It has further been suggested to equip open diapers with a covering layer facing towards the user with one or more openings for the passage of urine and/or faeces down to a sort of pocket with an absorption body as the bottom of the pocket, in order in this way to isolate the skin of the user from contact with above all faeces. In US 4 662 877 such a diaper is shown which comprises an upper layer, directed towards the body of the user and equipped with an elongated opening. Elastic bands are arranged along the edges of the opening with the intention of forcing the edges of the opening up from the absorption body lying below. Other elastic arrangements are also conceivable according to this patent.

EP 0 359 410 describes a similar diaper which has an elastic covering layer, equipped with an opening, which faces the body. An empty space is formed between the covering layer and the absorption core.

By analogy with the pants diaper above, it is noticeable that even if the covering layer of the diaper facing towards the user gives more liberty than that which has been the case for earlier known diapers with covering layers facing towards the

body, it is still the outer covering layer of the diaper,
i.e. the layer which is applied outside the absorption core
as seen from the user, which is the layer that supports the
diaper during use of same, i.e. after the diaper has been
5 taped together with the fastening tapes on the user. The
load-bearing outer covering layer is also at a distance from
the body of the user, which leads to a large uncertainty
concerning the position of the possible leakage barriers in
relation to or contact with the genitals respectively anus of
10 the user.

Finally, it is also known from US 4 756 709 to arrange
elastic zones with mutually different elastic directions of
force in a pants-forming outer covering. In rear and front
15 waist parts of the covering the covering is stretchable in
the cross direction and in the intermediate crotch part it is
stretchable in the longitudinal direction. This pants-forming
covering layer, like those enumerated above, is arranged
outside the absorption body.

20 Objects and important characteristics of the invention

An object of the present invention is to solve the problem
that excreted fluids, which are not immediately absorbed by
25 the absorption body, risk leaking out over some edges of the
product.

Another object of the present invention is to prevent or at
least obstruct faeces and urine received in the pants from
30 coming into contact with the skin of the user.

A further object of the present invention is to solve the
problem of ensuring that emitted urine and faeces are
directly collected in the collection regions arranged for
35 this purpose in the pants.

Yet another object of the present invention is to solve the
problem of preventing the covering layer facing towards the

body of the user being moved out of its position in relation to the user.

5 This is brought about by an absorbent pants of the type mentioned in the introduction which is characterized in that the pants layer has a surface which is greater than the outer barrier layer, that the pants surface is joined in parts with itself or comprises means to enable it to be joined in parts with itself, so that during use of the pants it alone
10 constitutes the waist opening and leg openings of the pants and that load-bearing parts of the pants and all the parts in contact with the body of the user are in this way built up from only the pants layer.

15 According to another aspect of the invention this is brought about in absorbent pants of the sort mentioned in the introduction which is characterized in that the outer barrier layer is essentially inelastic, while the pants layer comprises all of the pants elasticity in form of an elastic
20 means, that the pants layer is joined in parts with itself or comprises means to be able to be joined in part with itself, so that during use of the pants it alone constitutes the pants waist opening and leg openings and that the pants load-bearing parts and all the parts in contact with the body of
25 the user are in this way built up from only the pants layer.

According to a further aspect of the invention this is achieved by an absorbent article, such as a diaper, an incontinence protection or a sanitary napkin, which is
30 characterized by an inner pants, which in its entirety during use fits in contact directly against the skin and genitals of the user, as well as an absorption unit, which is applied on the outside of the inner pants and is supported by it.

35 The expression "inner pants", used in several of the following claims, means the same thing as the expression "pants layer" which is used in the description and the other claims. The expression "absorption unit" means a unit which is

intended to take up and retain urine and/or faeces or in appropriate cases menstruation fluids.

5 By turning around the ingrained thought that the load-bearing pants-forming covering layer shall always be arranged outermost as seen from the user and also that this layer should be arranged outside the absorption body, an absorbent pants has now been achieved which fits tightly against the body of the user and in which the outer covering layer or
10 barrier layer and the absorption material are liberated from the influences or forces from the pants layer. In former diapers and pants diapers, the outer covering layer has been left to support the biggest part of the forces which work to hold the diaper in place around the waist of the user. In an
15 attempt to achieve contact between the leakage-proof outer barrier layer, different barriers have been built up from this outer layer, which in the best case would achieve one or several narrow contact lines with the user.

20 The present invention has instead a completely turned-around construction. It is the covering layer facing towards the body of the user which instead forms the pants and which takes up all the forces which work together to hold the pants in place around the waist of the user. The absorption material comprised in the pants, e.g. placed in an absorption
25 body, and the outer barrier layer, are disengaged from all the pants-forming and load-bearing parts of the pants and instead constitute a load on the outside of the pants-forming layer in contact with the body. The pants-forming pants layer can be likened to a second skin which is pulled over the skin
30 of the user. The outer barrier layer can be likened to a collection container, a pocket or a bag, which is fastened to the "second skin". This collection container does not in itself contribute to forming the pants. The possibly present
35 absorption body is preferably arranged in this collection container or pocket.

In an advantageous embodiment of the invention, the elastic means are pretensioned and applied in the transverse

direction in the front respectively the rear waist parts of the pants layer and applied pretensioned in the longitudinal direction in the crotch part of the pants layer, whereby the front respectively the rear waist parts have
5 elastic forces which principally work in the circumferential direction of the pants waist opening, and the crotch part has elastic forces which work primarily in the circumferential direction of the pants leg openings.

10 In a further advantageous embodiment of the invention, the outer barrier layer has end and side edges, of which the side edges are joined with the pants layer in the region between the respective side seams and the intended longitudinal line of symmetry, so that the outer barrier layer is essentially
15 unstressed by tensile forces perpendicular to the longitudinal line of symmetry between these joining regions and the joining region for the ends of the outer barrier and the pants layer.

20 According to an especially advantageous embodiment of the invention, the pants layer is hydrophobic and has at least one opening for the passage of urine and/or faeces.

25 In another especially advantageous embodiment of the invention, the outer barrier layer is arranged at the level of the opening or openings, and the outer barrier layer is joined with the pants layer in the region around the opening or openings.

30 In a further especially advantageous embodiment of the invention, the pants layer has at least one opening arranged inside a front part of the crotch region seen in a direction towards the front waist part, and at least one opening arranged in a rear region of the crotch part, seen in the
35 direction towards the rear waist opening, intended for the passage of urine respectively faeces through the pants layer. At a front respectively a rear pocket between the pants layer and the outer barrier layer, these pockets are separated from

each other so that transportation of urine respectively faeces between the pock ts is prevented.

5 Thanks to the pants layer according to the invention being
pliable placed on the body of the user, it is now possible in
a reliable way to place the opening or openings in the
regions of the pants layer which are intended to be in
contact with the genitals respectively anus of the intended
10 pants user, with the assurance that the opening or openings
during use of the pants will not later move away so that the
opening or openings end up in the wrong place. Consequently,
the openings do not have to be made bigger than necessary,
whereby it is not necessary to expose larger areas of the
15 genitals, anus or surrounding skin parts of the user, than
necessary. This contributes to that the skin of the user can
be held as clean and dry as possible. As above all the accu-
racy of aim is increased, i.e. the assurance that urine
respectively faeces reach the opening or respective opening,
the pants layer will be held very dry and because of this,
20 the skin of the user will also be held dryer than with
earlier known diapers and pants diaper.

Yet another advantage with being able to store faeces well
enclosed in a pocket is that faeces, especially hard faeces,
25 cannot spill out onto for example a changing table during
changing of the pants diaper. Especially for earlier known
elastic pants diaper the problem has occurred that tearing
open of the first of the two side seams causes the pants
diaper to quickly contract. If the pants diaper contain hard
30 faeces lying loosely on the inner covering layer, there is a
large risk that the faeces spill out and end up on the chang-
ing table, or on another surface adjacent the place where
changing is taking place. According to the present advantage-
ous embodiment of the invention, the faeces will be well
35 enclosed in their pocket between the pants layer and the
outer barrier layer, and spilling of faeces is prevented.

Further advantages and features of the invention can be seen in the following claims and the following description of the embodiment.

5 Description of the drawings

The invention shall now be described in detail with reference to the embodiments shown in the drawings, in which:

10 Fig. 1 shows a perspective view from the side of an absorbent pants according to a first embodiment of the invention, as shown on a schematically indicated user;

15 Fig. 2 shows a perspective view seen from the side of an absorbent pants according to a second embodiment of the invention as shown on a schematically indicated user;

20 Fig. 3 shows in the same way a perspective view from the side of the load-bearing pants layer of an absorbent pants according to the first or the second embodiment of the invention (Fig. 1 respectively 2) and with other details of the pants removed;

25 Fig. 4 shows a perspective view from below of the load-bearing pants layer of an absorbent pants applied to a transparent doll simulating a user, according to a third embodiment of the invention and with other parts of the pants removed;

30 Fig. 5 shows in the same way as in Fig. 4 a perspective view from below of the load-bearing pants layer of an absorbent pants according to a fourth embodiment of the invention and with other parts of the pants removed;

35 Fig. 6 shows schematically a plan view of an elastic means in the stretched condition applied to a material layer in a pants layer according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 7 shows schematically a plan view of a pants layer in the stretched condition according to the first or the second embodiment of the invention, seen from the side in contact with the user;

5

Fig. 8 shows schematically a plan view, and in the stretched condition, of the pants layer according to Fig. 7 and according to the first embodiment of the invention, seen from the barrier layer side;

10

Fig. 9 shows schematically a plan view, and in the stretched condition, of the pants layer according to Fig. 7 and according to the second embodiment of the invention, seen from the barrier layer side;

15

Fig. 10 shows schematically a perspective view from in front and partially in section of a fifth embodiment of the invention and how this is supposed to function;

20

Fig. 10a shows an enlargement of the area ringed in Fig. 10;

Fig. 10b shows the same region shown in Fig. 10a but at a 45° angle;

25

Fig. 10c shows schematically the corresponding area which is ringed in Fig. 10, but for a known diaper with raised barrier flap;

30

Fig. 11 shows schematically a perspective view from in front and partially in section of a sixth embodiment of the invention and how this is intended to function;

Fig. 12 shows an enlargement of Fig. 11, and

35

Fig. 13 shows an enlargement of Fig. 11, but for a seventh embodiment of the invention.

Description of the embodiments

In the descriptions of the different embodiments, the same reference numerals will be used again for such details and structural elements which are the same for the embodiments in the different Figures.

5

Fig. 1 shows absorbent pants 1 according to the invention, as it is intended to be used on a user. The user is schematically indicated in Fig. 1 in the form of truncated waist and leg parts. The pants has a waist opening 2 and two leg openings 3 and 4, one of these however being obscured in Fig. 1.

10

The pants comprises a pants layer 5, an outer barrier layer 6 and an absorption body 7 arranged between these.

15

Pants layer 5 is facing towards the body of the user and is in contact therewith over essentially all its area, which is best shown in Fig. 3. In this Figure the absorption body and the outer barrier layer have been removed for the sake of clarity. The pants layer 5 can be seen to tightly fit around the body of the user. Fig. 3 also shows that the pants layer forms a pants configuration in itself forming the pants waist opening 2 and leg openings 3 and 4. Further layers or parts are not necessary in order to achieve self-supporting pants.

20

25

Pants layer 5 is joined at its side parts with two side seams, one on each side, whereby only the one 8 is shown in Fig. 1 and 3. The side seams extend from the waist opening 2 to the respective leg openings 3,4. The side seams can for example be made of a continuous or discontinuous glue joint or welded joint. The latter can for example be achieved by means of ultrasonic welding. It is, however, not necessary that the side seams are made of a joint of this type made by the diaper manufacturer. The side parts of the pants layer can instead be equipped with fastening means, which either are openable and reclosable or which are intended to be joined together by the user from an unjoined position to a joined position in a way decided in advance by the diaper manufacturer, so that a diaper is formed. Such pants look

30

35

like and act during use substantially in the same way as a pants which has side seams formed by glued or welded joints. Examples of absorbent pants with such alternative side seams can be seen in our Swedish patent applications SE 9401224-2,
5 SE 9401225-9, SE 9401226-7, SE 9401227-5, SE 9401228-3.

With reference to Fig. 7, an example is shown of a pants layer 5 as it appears before it is joined together to the pants configuration such as in Fig. 1. Pants layer 5
10 comprises a front and a rear waist part 9 and 10. These waist parts 9,10 together surround the stomach respectively backside of the user, see Fig. 1 and 3. Pants layer 5 also comprises a crotch part 11 between the two waist parts 9,10. The crotch part is placed between the legs of the user during
15 use of the pants. There is, however, no fixed border for the transition from the waist parts 9,10 to the crotch part 11. The waist parts 9,10 do not need to have the same width, but can have different widths, e.g. the back waist part could be wider than the front.

20 Both waist parts 9,10 each have an end edge 12 respectively 13 and two side edges 14,15 respectively 16,17. The crotch part has two side edges 18,19. The side edges 14,16 respectively 15,17 of the respective front and rear waist
25 parts on the same side of an imaginary longitudinal line of symmetry drawn from the end edge 12 of the front waist part 9 to end edge 13 of the rear waist part 10, are joined to each other to form the side seams, of which, as mentioned above, only one side seam 8 (which joins together side edges 15,17)
30 is shown in Fig. 1 and 3. Side seam 8 is shown only schematically in Fig. 1 and 3. The man skilled in the art knows that there are many ways to join side edges 14,16 respectively 15,17 to each other. For example, the side edges can overlap or they can be joined to the same side of the
35 pants layer facing towards each other. In the last case the side seams can either face away from the user or face in towards the user.

Pants layer 5 is elastic. With reference to Fig. 1, 6 and 7, an example is shown of an elastic pants layer, which comprises an elastic means 20 and at least one essentially in-elastic material layer 21. The elastic means 20 are applied pretensioned onto the essentially inelastic material layer 21.

Elastic means 20 is shown in Fig. 6 as an elastic net, but an elastic film, an elastic tissue (nonwoven) or several elastic threads, ribbons or similar could also be used, whereby the latter in such a case are laid out over a large part of the material layer surface so that they together can be considered as a single elastic means.

The elastic means should have an elasticity in such a high degree that it can be stretched out to an extension of at least 25% of its unstretched, relaxed length, in other words to a length which is at least 1.25 times its unstretched length, and then, when released from the stretching force, should return to an extension of at most 15% of its original unstretched length. Preferably, the elastic means should be able to be stretched out much more than 25% of its relaxed length and should be able to return to its original relaxed length or almost back to it. This does not exclude that an elastic material which displays a yield point at which its extension and contraction characteristics change cannot be used, as long as it still displays elastic characteristics as above when past its yield point.

Elastic means 20 is elastic in both the longitudinal and transverse directions, or can be orientated in both longitudinal and transverse directions in the case it is made of threads or ribbon-shaped elements. The need for elasticity can be placed on both the longitudinal and transverse directions of the elastic means.

An example of a preferred elastic means is elastic net, which comprises components of thermoplastic A-B-A block copolymers. End block A can be a relatively stiff polymer, such as poly-

styrene or a polystyrene homol g. Middle block B can be a soft flexible polymer chain, such as polybutadiene, polyisoprene or poly(ethene-cobutene). These copolymers are often called SBS respectively SIS and are commercially available under the trademark Kraton G, respectively SEBS which is commercially available under the trademark Kraton D.

In order to improve the processibility of these materials, they are often blended with one or more polyolefines, e.g. polyethene, polypropene, polybutene, ethene copolymers, propene copolymers or butene copolymers.

The essentially inelastic material layer 21 can be formed from a fiber cloth (nonwoven), e.g. of meltblown, spunbond or thermobond type, e.g. comprising polypropene fibers. Thermoplastic films could also be used. The essentially elastic material layer should best be air- and vapour-permeable, as it will be in contact with the skin of the user and therefore should not be so airtight that the skin cannot breathe. By "essentially inelastic" in this connection is meant that the elasticity of the material layer is considerably less than the elasticity which is defined above for the elastic means 20. Material layer 21 can also be made of several pieces of material joined together, which in such a case together form the material layer 21 shown in Fig. 6 and 7. In this connection it is worth pointing out that the shape of the pants layer is not limited to that shown in the Figures (an hourglass shape), but can be made differently if that would be appropriate, for example to dimension the pants for another size of user. Pants layer 5 shown in the Figures is suitable for children weighing between 10 to 15 kilograms. It is naturally also conceivable to have sizes for smaller or larger children, as well as sizes which will fit incontinent adult users.

With the intention of achieving preferred elastic lines of force in pants 1 and at the same time giving pants layer 5

a pants-like shape, the elastic net 20 is prestressed and placed in the transverse direction in the front respectively the rear waist parts 9,10 of the pants layer 5, and prestressed in the longitudinal direction in the crotch part 11 of pants layer 5. In order to achieve bent parts of the elastic net 20 which will closely follow the contours of the side edges 18,19, certain threads in the elastic net have been cut, abraded or broken by some other means. In this way, large apertures 22,23 are made in the net in a front 24 respectively a rear 25 part of the crotch part 11. It can be observed that even before breaking of certain threads in the elastic net 20, bent parts of the elastic net 20 could be obtained in the crotch part 11 of the pants layer. The bending is caused by the acting together of the transverse and longitudinal forces which are obtained when the net is stressed in the above mentioned way. It is, however, preferred that the net is configured, for example in the way shown in Fig. 6, to better fit the elastic tensile forces to the side contours of the pants layer. It is naturally also possible to consider forming large apertures in more or other areas than shown in the elastic net in Fig. 6. For a more detailed description of how one can stretch and configure elastic materials, such as elastic nets for elastifying a pants layer, reference is made to our Swedish patent application with application number SE 9500387-7 filed on the same day as the present application.

Elastic films and fiber cloth can be stretched and configured in principle in the same way as the elastic net in Fig. 6. To make parts of them better follow the side edges of the crotch part, holds or slits can be made in suitable places, for example in places corresponding to the large apertures 22,23 in the net shown in Fig. 6.

Elastic threads, ribbons or similar can be applied in a different way, which is described more closely in our Swedish patent application with application number SE 9500384-4, which was also filed on the same day as the present patent application. In this case the laying-out pattern for the

elastic threads have been adapted to the contours of the side edges of the crotch part. Elastic nets, films or fiber cloth show, however, in comparison with threads, a surface with a distribution which is comparatively large in two mutually perpendicular directions, and fitting to the contours of the side edges of the pants layer can be made through the above mentioned reconfiguring technique, i.e. for example, cutting of threads in the elastic net or slitting of the elastic film or fiber cloth.

In a possible method for manufacturing the pants layer 5, the material layer 21 can be cut out of a running roll of material, from which periodically segments are cut from each side of the roll, in order to form the bent side edges 18, 19 in it, which will form the crotch part 11 of the pants layer when individual material layers 21 are cut from the roll. Elastic means 20 can for example be applied over the complete roll after the periodically repeated bent side edges have been cut out, but it could instead be applied over the complete roll before the periodically repeated bent side edges have been cut out. In order to adjust the pants layer 5 to a special shape and size, alternatively a certain part of the pants layer can be removed, for example in connection with the cutting of the leg openings. This means that even a part of the elastic means 20 can be removed in connection with this operation. In other words, it is not necessary that elastic means 20 are always arranged inside the side edges 14-19 of the material layer, e.g. in crotch part 11, such as shown in Fig. 6, before the leg openings are cut out.

In order to finally complete pants layer 5 as it is shown in Fig. 6, respectively joined together during use in Fig. 1, pants layer 5 comprises an additional essentially elastic material layer 21. In this way the elastic net 20 in a prestressed state is placed between two essentially inelastic material layers 21, see Fig. 7. These can preferably be of the same type in order to facilitate joining them together, for example by ultrasonic welding, but it is naturally also possible that they can be of different types. The joining

together can also be achieved by means of other means, e.g. glue. This implies that the second material layer is appropriately cut out in the same way as the first, preferably simultaneously with it, after both material layer paths run together with the elastic means between them.

Because material layers 21 are inelastic and therefore cannot be stretched in any direction to a noticeable degree, by joining the elastic net 20 between the inelastic material layers 21, the direction and the magnitude that the elastic means 20 can stretch out the pants layer 5 has been fixed. Elastic net 20 is preferably not directly connected with either of the material layers, but is instead indirectly fastened through the material layers 21 being joined to each other in the region in several of the net apertures. In this way, net 20 is fixed fast between the material layers 21.

In this way the front respectively rear waist parts 9 respectively 10 will have elastic forces which in the main work in the circumferential direction of the pants waist opening 2 (see Fig. 1), and the crotch part 11 will have elastic forces which in the main work in the circumferential direction of the pants leg openings 3,4. Elastic forces in the pants waist parts 9,10 perpendicular to the circumferential direction of the pants waist opening 2, which would have significance for the functioning of the pants will hereby not occur.

Another reason for limiting the possibility of stretching for the elastic means is that it should not be overloaded. At the maximum stretch length, which is determined during the placement on the inelastic material layers, forces on the pants layer will continue to be taken up by the inelastic material layers, which are relatively unstretchable and which set a limit to further stretching of the elastic means.

It is not necessary for the pants layer to be made of a laminate comprising two essentially inelastic and

unstretchable material layers with an intermediate elastic means. The material layers can in themselves comprise more than one layer and it is conceivable to leave out one material layer completely. In this latter case the elastic means must be attached to one side of the remaining single material layer. This can, for example, be done in the way shown in our Swedish patent application SE-9304232-3. This method is characterized in that the elastic material, e.g. an elastic net or an elastic thread, comprises at least one elastic component and at least one thermoplastic component and that only the thermoplastic component, or components, are joined with the material layer. For more details reference is made to said application.

The absorbent pants 1 in Fig. 1 also comprises an outer barrier layer 6. The outer barrier layer 6 can, for example, be made of a liquid impermeable film, e.g. a polyethene film, or of a fiber cloth (nonwoven) which is made liquid-impermeable or of a laminate or an extrusion laminate of a liquid-impermeable film and a fiber cloth. In the last example, the fiber cloth is appropriately placed outermost when seen from the pants layer 5, with the intention of giving the pants a soft and less plastic-like appearance, and an outer layer which at the same time feels comfortable to put on. The outer barrier layer can further be made of a stretchable material.

Fig. 8 (which shows the opposite side of the pants layer 5 from Fig. 7) shows pants layer 5 in a flat and unassembled condition with the outer barrier layer 6 placed on pants layer 5. Pants layer 5 is placed prestressed on the outer barrier layer 6. Outer barrier layer 6 has end and side edges 26,27 respectively 28,29. End edges 26,27 are joined with the pants layer 5 at the parts 32,33 of it which extend from the respective end edges 12,13 of the pants layer 5, and with a short piece directed in towards the crotch part 11. Side edges 28,29 are joined with the pants layer 5 in the regions 30,31 betw en the respective side edges 14-17 which in the assembled condition form the respective side seams 8, see

Fig. 1, and the imaginary longitudinal line of symmetry. In this manner, the outer barrier layer 6 will be essentially unloaded by tensile forces in the pants layer 5, which are perpendicular to the longitudinal line of symmetry in a region which is limited by the joining regions 30-33 between the end and side edges 26-29 of the outer barrier layer 6 with the pants layer 5. In this way, pants layer 5 is able to draw together and stretch out without being influenced by forces from the outer barrier layer 6, and is in this way able to lie against the body over essentially all its surface without any play needing to form between the pants layer 5 and the body of the user. In this way, the outer barrier layer 6 has been disengaged from the pants load-bearing inner layer, i.e. pants layer 5, and all transverse forces, i.e. forces in the circumferential direction of the waist opening 2 (see Fig. 1), will be essentially taken up by pants layer 5 alone.

An advantageous embodiment will now be described with reference to Fig. 3-7. Pants layer 5 is equipped with one or more openings for the passage of urine and/or faeces. The openings are shown in the Figures as holes, but other types of openings which allow the passage of urine respectively faeces are naturally conceivable, e.g. slits or perforated parts of the pants layer, i.e. parts having a large number of very small holes. The last mentioned variation is, however, less suited for the passage of faeces, but is best suited for the passage of urine. It has been shown earlier in Fig. 6 that it is possible to achieve large apertures 22,23 in the elastic net 20 to fit this to the contours of the side edges of the pants layer in the crotch part 11. In the finished pants layer 5 shown in Fig. 7 there are two openings 34,35 which have positions corresponding with the position of the large apertures 22,23 in Fig. 6. Apertures 22,23 have therefore a double role to play. As well as contributing to the reshaping of the placing and positioning of the elastic threads in net 20, they can also be used as appropriate areas of the pants layer 5 to receive the openings 34,35, which shall permit the passage of urine respectively faeces. The

smaller opening 34 has six sides and is arranged in the front part 24 of crotch part 11. The somewhat larger opening 35 is triangular and arranged in the rear part 25 of crotch part 11.

5

Instead of forming in advance large apertures in the elastic net which have a position which corresponds to the areas in the pants layer in which the openings shall be made, it is naturally possible that the large apertures are formed at the same time as the opening after the elastic net has been joined to the inelastic material layer, i.e. the openings are formed in the completed pants layer which comprises material layers on one or both sides of the elastic net.

10

15

The size and the positioning of the two openings, which are shown in Fig. 7, can naturally vary with reference to the size and anatomy of the user category which the pants, in which the pants layer is included, is intended to fit.

20

Fig. 4 and 5 show two different variations of the openings in pants layer 5. The pants are shown precisely like in Fig. 3, with the outer barrier layer and the absorption body removed. The pants are shown from beneath, i.e. the observer sees the pants in the direction from the feet of the user and upwards towards the crotch of the user. The pants are further shown fitted on a transparent doll which simulates how the pants are envisaged sitting on a living user. The truncated legs of the doll have been given reference numerals 36, 37

25

respectively 38, 39. Fig. 4 shows two openings, precisely as in the pants layer of Fig. 7, but of somewhat different size and shape to the openings in Fig. 7. The front opening 40 in the front part 24 of crotch part 11 is triangular and bigger than the rear opening 41 in the rear part 25 of crotch part 11. The rear opening 41 is also triangular.

30

35

Fig. 5 shows a variation with only one single opening 42. This single opening is relatively much larger than any of the other described openings, in order to serve as an opening for the passage of urine as well as faeces. The somewhat wider

end of opening 42 is arranged in the front part of crotch part 11, and the somewhat narrow end of opening 42 is arranged in the rear part of crotch part 11.

5 Fig. 3 shows in perspective the front part of opening 34 in the front part 24 of crotch part 11 of the pants layer. However, opening 34 in Fig. 3 could also illustrate the front part of the single elongate opening 42 in Fig. 5, or the front part of the front opening 40 in Fig. 4. It should be
10 noted that the shape and size of the openings will change when the pants layer 5 is subjected to forces, for example, depending on how tightly pants layer 5 fits around the body of the user.

15 As described earlier, the outer barrier layer 6 is fastened to pants layer 5, see e.g. Fig. 1 and 8. The barrier layer 6 is in this way arranged at the same level as openings 34,35, see Fig. 7 and 8, which each show a side of pants layer 5, and the outer barrier layer 6 is joined with pants layer 5
20 in the regions 30-33 around the openings 34,35.

As mentioned earlier, pants layer 5 has an opening in the shape of a hole in the front region 24 of crotch part 11, seen in the direction towards the front waist part 9, and an
25 opening 35, also in the shape of a hole, arranged in a rear region 25 of crotch part 11, seen in the direction towards the rear waist part 10. These two openings 34,35 are intended for the passage of urine respectively faeces through pants layer 5 to not shown front respectively rear pockets between
30 pants layer 5 and the outer barrier layer 6, which pockets will be expounded on below.

One or more absorption bodies 7 are arranged between pants layer 5 and the outer barrier layer 6. These can comprise
35 any sort or sorts of known absorption material, for example cellulose pulp fluff, superabsorbent polymers (by this is meant polymers with a capacity to absorb many times their own weight of fluids), for example cross-connected polyacrylates, absorbent foam or mixtures of these. The absorption bodies

are preferably covered with a liquid-permeable covering material, but this is not absolutely necessary. If a liquid-permeable covering material is used, it can for example be made of a fiber cloth (nonwoven), for example of the type thermobond or spunbond and, for example, comprising polypropene fibers.

An example of an absorption body and water-permeable covering layer is shown in detail in Fig. 10-13 and is described in detail below.

The pockets are separated from each other so that the transfer of urine respectively faeces between pockets is prevented. This can in the example according to Figures 1 and 8 be brought about in a way not shown in the Figures. For example, a fluid barrier in the shape of a pipe body or a tube body can be placed between pants layer 5 and the absorption body. This pipe or tube body extends transversely between the fastenings 30,31 of the pants layer in the side edges 28,29 of the outer barrier layer in a region between both openings 34,35. The upper- and underside of the tube body are fastened to pants layer 5 respectively the water-permeable covering layer above the absorption layer, by means of a joint with a slight extension in the pants layer's longitudinal direction, e.g. by means of a string of glue. The tube body can be made, for example, from a polyethene film which is made in the shape of a tube. Instead of a tube body, which has two walls, a single-wall barrier, e.g. a bellows-folded polyethene film, can in a corresponding manner be arranged between the pants layer 5 and the liquid-permeable covering layer. For more details concerning suitable shaping of such liquid barriers, reference is made to our Swedish patent application SE-9400916-4.

The liquid barrier shall, however, exactly as for the outer barrier layer 6, be fastened in pants layer 5 so that, in the same region as the outer barrier layer 6, it is essentially not loaded by tensile forces in pants layer 5 which act in a

direction perpendicular to the longitudinal line of symmetry.

5 In this example, the absorption body extends with parts on both sides of the fluid barrier, and this separates the pockets from each other in the empty space between the pants layer 5 and the water-permeable covering layer of the absorption body. This is, however, sufficient to prevent faeces from spreading from the back pocket to the front. In a variation, it is conceivable that two separate absorption bodies are arranged with one in each pocket and that the liquid barrier is placed between the pants layer 5 and the outer barrier layer 6.

15 Yet another variation has only one absorption body arranged in the front pocket and nothing at all in the back one, in which only faeces are intended to be collected. Possibly an absorption body with a reduced absorption capacity can be arranged in the back pocket, in order to absorb the loose fractions of the faeces. It is also conceivable to have no absorption body at all in the traditional sense inside the pocket or pockets, but instead to coat the interior of the outer barrier layer with an absorbent material, of which the absorption capacity is adapted for the absorption purpose. For example, a high bulk fiber cloth with hydrophilic properties can be laminated or in some other way joined to the interior of the outer barrier layer, i.e. on the inside of the pocket, or at least one of the pockets.

20 With reference to Fig. 2, 7 and 9, a further embodiment of the pants according to the invention shall be described. These pants 51 are identical with pants 1 according to Fig. 1, with the exception of the shaping of the outer barrier layer. Fig. 9 shows for this embodiment the corresponding sides of pants layer 5 in Fig. 7. Pants 51 has two separate barrier layers 52, 53. A front barrier layer 52 is joined with the pants layer 5 surrounding opening 34 in the front part 24 of crotch part 11, and a rear barrier layer 53 is joined with the pants layer 5 surrounding opening 35 in the rear part 25 of crotch part 11. The space between pants layer 5 and the

respective front and rear barrier layers 52,53 form a front pocket 54 respectively a rear pocket 55, see e.g. Fig. 2. These pockets are separated from each other in that the front respectively rear barrier layers 52,53 do not overlap each other but are spaced apart in the longitudinal direction of the pants layer.

An absorption body 7a is placed in the front pocket 54 and an absorption body 7b is placed in the rear pocket 55, see Fig. 2. These absorption bodies can be made as described above.

In the same way as described for the earlier embodiments, the front respectively rear barrier layers 52,53 are connected to a pre-tensioned pants layer 5. The respective side edges 56-59 of the barrier layers 52,53 are joined with the pants layer 5 in the regions 60-63 between the respective side seam 8 and the imaginary longitudinal line of symmetry of the pants layer 5. Barrier layers 52,53 according to the embodiment shown in Fig. 2 and 9 each have two end edges 64,65 respectively 66,67. The respective end edges 64 respectively 67, which lie nearest the respective end edges 12 respectively 13 of the pants layer, are in Fig. 9 joined to parts 68,69 of the pants layer 5, a bit before its respective end edges 12,13. In Fig. 2, the joining parts 70,71 are arranged a bit further in, reckoned from the respective end edges 12,13 of the pants layer. In this connection it can be noted that the respective end edges 64,67 of the front 52 and the rear 53 barrier layer could instead be fastened to parts of the end edges 12,13 of the pants layer in the same way as in the embodiment according to Fig. 1 and vice versa. The end edges 65,66 lying nearest to each other of the respective front and rear barrier layers 52,53 are joined with pants layer 5 within the regions 72,73 within a central region of crotch part 11. In this way, the respective front and rear barrier layers 52,53 are joined around the respective openings 34,35 in pants layer 5.

With reference to Fig. 10 to 10c, it shall be described how an embodiment of the pants according to the invention is supposed to function.

5 Fig. 10 shows an absorbent pants of the same sort as in Fig. 1. The pants 1 are seen from in front in the envisaged position of use on a user indicated by solid and dashed lines. A part of the pants is shown in section and another part of it is circled and shown enlarged in Fig. 10a.

10

Figs 10 and 10a show how pants layer 5 lies closely against the body of the user and continues up into the groin. Pants layer 5 is shown broken at opening 34. Fig. 10a also shows an absorption body 80, the outer barrier layer 6 and a liquid-permeable covering layer 81 placed on the side of the
15 absorption body 80 which is facing towards pants layer 5. Between the pants layer 5 and the liquid-permeable layer 81 a pocket 82 is formed. Examples of all these elements have been mentioned above and will not be repeated again here.

20

Fig. 10b shows how urine 83 has come into pocket 82 through opening 34 and has not yet been able to pass through the liquid-permeable covering layer 81 and be absorbed by absorption body 80. This is not an unusual situation because absorbent pants often slope when the user lies to one side or
25 is inclined in one way or another. In the position shown, the absorbent body 80 has therefore not been able to suck in the liquid in the way intended, but instead it has accumulated in the completely enclosed corner of pocket 82. It is not at all possible for anything to leak out because pants layer 5 is
30 hydrophobic and the outer barrier 6 is liquid-impermeable. Because the pants layer 5 clings elastically to the skin of the user over essentially its whole surface and, as mentioned earlier, essentially cannot be influenced by forces from the absorption body or the outer barrier layer, it will neither
35 lose contact with the body of the user nor move from its position against the user, neither in transverse nor in longitudinal direction, in the regions, so important for the prevention of leakage, around the opening 34 (or the openings

if there are several). If opening 34 is correctly dimensioned and correctly placed in relation to the urethral opening of the user, essentially all the urine emitted will be caught in pocket 82, from which it then cannot leak out, but can only
5 be absorbed by absorption body 80. If, contrary to expectation, some liquid should come in between pants layer 5 and the skin of the user along the sides of opening 34, this liquid will have a relatively long way to run before it can leak out over the edges of pants layer 5.

10 As a comparison with the present invention, Fig. 10c shows an example of a known raised leakage barrier 90 for a diaper. The known leakage barrier 90 is made of a separate piece of material placed on the elastic leg cuff 91. The diaper
15 comprises as usual an absorption body 92, a liquid-permeable covering layer 93 and an outer barrier layer 94. Leakage barrier 90 comprises an elastic means 95 with the help of which it can be raised up from the liquid-permeable covering layer 93.

20 The outer barrier layer 94 forms the pants-forming layer of the assembled diaper and is therefore the layer which bears the loads of the diaper. In this way the outer barrier layer can move in relation to the user in step with the forces
25 which influence it. Because the leakage barriers are joined with the outer layer, they can therefore also move in relation to the user. Leakage barrier 90 can therefore be forced to lose its contact with the user or be moved in the transverse or longitudinal direction out of its intended
30 position on the user. Since leakage barrier 90 only has a very narrow contact line with the user, fluid will very quickly be able to pass the leakage barrier as soon as it loses contact with the user. After this, there only remains the sealing leg cuff 91 as the final barrier to leakage.
35 Because even this is subjected to forces from the outer barrier layer, there is a large risk that even this will not stay sealed. In any case the largest damage has already taken place when fluid has come past the leakage barrier 90. In this case, liquid will come into contact with the skin of the

user in the region outside the leakage barrier 90 and inside the lastic leg cuff 91. This fluid will cause skin irritation, which naturally causes the user discomfort.

5 It should be noted that if free liquid, which collects in the space between leakage barrier 90 and liquid-permeable covering layer 93, accumulates against leakage barrier 90 when the diaper slopes in the same way as shown in Fig. 10b, then the pressure on leakage barrier 90 will increase to an even
10 higher degree, and therefore also the risk for leakage.

Fig. 11 shows in a view similar to that in Fig. 10 an absorbent pants 111 according to yet another embodiment of the invention. Fig. 12 shows an enlargement of a part between
15 the legs of the user of the pants in Fig. 11. The difference between the pants according to Fig. 10 is that an even larger distance between pants layer 5 and the absorption body 10 has been made, compared with the pants in Fig. 10. In this way a deeper pocket 84 is obtained.

20 Fig. 13 shows a similar enlargement to Fig. 12, but shows an alternative absorption body 100, which comprises a larger main body 101, centrally arranged between two smaller side bodies, of which only one 102 is shown in the Figure. Side
25 bodies 102 can swing up around the hinge which is formed in split 104 between the respective side body 102 and main body 101. In this way, a pocket 103 with an even greater depth than for the earlier shown examples but with a retained amount of absorption capacity, compared with a single
30 assembled absorption body comprising exactly the same absorption material, is achieved. The construction of absorption body 100 is described in more detail in our Swedish patent application SE-9304131-7, to which reference
35 is hereby made. Absorption body 100 with a main body and side bodies can naturally advantageously also be used in the earlier shown embodiments.

The invention has been described as a pants for the absorption of urine. Such pants are often called pant

diapers. Known pant diapers have side seams closed by the manufacturer, and possibly provided with the possibility of being opened. The invention, however, concerns also such pant diapers which can be opened and reclosed, and such which
5 can be delivered by the manufacturer in the open condition and which are supplied with fastening means which are intended to be fastened together by the user in a way directed by the manufacturer, in order to thereafter be put on the user in the assembled pants configuration. An example
10 of such a pant diaper has been given earlier in this description. The invention is furthermore also adaptable for so-called sanitary pants, i.e. pants specially intended to absorb menstruation fluids.

15 As shown above, many modifications are possible within the scope of the invention, and it should therefore only be considered limited according to the following claims.

Claims

1. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) having a waist opening (2) and two leg openings (3,4), said pants comprising a pants layer (5), which during use of the pants is intended to face the body of the user, and an outer barrier layer (6;52, 53),
5 which is liquidproof and arranged outside the pants layer (5) relative to the body of the user during use of the pants, characterized in that the pants layer (5) has a surface which is greater than the outer barrier layer (6;52,53), that the pants layer (5) is joined in parts with itself or comprises
10 means to enable it to be joined in parts with itself, so that it, during use of the pants, alone constitutes the waist opening (2) and leg openings (3,4) of the pants, and that the load-bearing parts of the pants and all of the parts in contact with the body of the user in this way are formed from
15 the pants layer (5) alone.

2. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) having a waist opening (2) and two leg openings (3,4), said pants comprising a pants layer (5), which during use of the pants is intended to face the
20 body of the user, and an outer barrier layer (6;52, 53), which is liquidproof and arranged outside the pants layer (5) relative to the body of the user during use of the pants, characterized in that the outer barrier layer (6;52,53) is essentially inelastic, while pants layer (5) comprises all of
25 the elasticity of the pants in the form of an elastic means (20), that the pants layer (5) is joined in parts with itself or comprises means for enabling it to be joined in parts with itself, so that it, during use of the pants, alone
+ constitutes the waist opening (2) and leg openings (3,4) of
30 the pants, and that the load-bearing parts of the pants and all of the parts in contact with the body of the user in this way are formed from the pants layer (5) alone.

3. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to Claim 1 or 2,
35 characterized in that the pants layer (5) comprises a front (9) and a rear (10) waist part, which during use of the pants are intended to together surround the stomach respectively

5 backside parts of the user, and a crotch part (11) between
the front (9) respectively rear (10) waist parts, which
during use of the pants are intended to be arranged between
the legs of the user, that the front (9) and rear (10) waist
10 parts each have an end edge (12,13) and two side edges (14-
17) and the crotch part (11) has two side edges (18,19),
further that the side edges (14,16 respectively 15,17) of the
respective front (9) and rear (10) waist parts on the same
side of an imaginary longitudinal line of symmetry, drawn
15 from the end edge (12) of the front waist part (9) to the end
edge (13) of the rear waist part (10), are joined with each
other to form a side seam (8), by which the respective end
edges (12,13) of the front (9) and rear (10) waist parts form
the waist opening (2) of the pants, and the side edges
20 (18,19) of the crotch part form the leg openings (3,4) of the
pants, and the respective side seams (8) extend between the
waist opening (2) and respective leg openings (3,4).

20 4. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to Claim 1 or 3,
characterized in that the pants layer (5) is elastic.

25 5. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of Claim 2
or 4, characterized in that the pants layer (5) comprises
an elastic means (20) and at least one essentially inelastic
material layer (21), and that the elastic means (20) is
placed pretensioned on the essentially inelastic material
layer or layers (21).

30 6. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to Claim 5, charac-
terized in that the essentially inelastic material layer or
layers (21) are essentially unstretchable.

35 7. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to Claim 5 or 6,
characterized in that the elastic means (20) is placed
pretensioned in the transverse direction in the front (9)
respectively rear (10) waist part of the pants layer (5) and
placed pretensioned in the longitudinal direction in the
crotch part (11) of the pants layer (5), whereby the front
(9) respectively rear (10) waist parts have elastic forces

5 which in the main work in the circumferential direction of the waist openings (3,4) of the pants, and the crotch part (11) has elastic forces which in the main work in the circumferential direction of the leg openings (3,4) of the pants.

10 8. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of claims 5-7, characterized in that the elastic means (20) is made of an elastic net, an elastic film, an elastic cloth (nonwoven) or of several elastic threads, tapes or similar.

15 9. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of claims 5-7, characterized in that the essentially inelastic material layer or layers (21) is/are made of a fiber cloth (nonwoven), for example of meltblown-, spunbond-, or thermobond type, for example comprising polypropene fibers.

20 10. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of claims 5-9, characterized in that the elastic means (20) are placed pretensioned between two of said essentially inelastic material layers (21).

25 11. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the pants layer (5) is joined pretensioned with the outer barrier layer (6;52, 53).

30 12. Absorbent pants according to Claims 7 and 11, characterized in that the outer barrier layer (6;52,53) has end and side edges (26,27 respectively 28,29;64-67 respectively 56-59) of which the side edges are joined with the pants layer (5) in the region (30,31;60-63) between the respective side seams (8) and the imaginary longitudinal line of symmetry, so that the outer barrier layer (6;52,53) is
35 essentially not loaded by tensile forces perpendicular to the longitudinal line of symmetry between these joining regions (30,31;60-63) and between the joining regions (32,33;68, 69;70,71) of the end edges of the outer barrier layer with the pants layer (5).

13. Absorbent pants (51) according to Claim 12, characterized in that said joining regions (68,69;70,71) of the end edges (64-67) of the outer barrier layer are arranged inside the end edges (12,13) of the respective front and rear waist parts.

14. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of the pre-ceding claims, characterized in that the pants layer (5) is hydrophobic and has at least one opening (34,35;40,41; 42) for the passage of urine and/or faeces.

15. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of Claims 12, 13 or 14, characterized in that the outer barrier layer (6; 52,53) is arranged at the same level as the opening or openings (34,35;40,41;42) and that said connection area (30-33;60-63,68-69,72-73;70-71) between the outer barrier layer (6;52,53) and the pants layer (5) extends around the opening or openings (34,35;40,41;42).

16. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to Claims 3 and 15, characterized in that the pants layer (5) has at least one opening (34;40;42) arranged in a front region (24) of the crotch part (11) seen in the direction towards the front waist part (9), and at least one opening (35;41;42) arranged in a rear region (25) of the crotch part (11), seen in the direction towards the rear waist part (10), intended for the passage of urine respectively faeces through the pants layer (5) to a front (54;82;84;103) respectively a rear pocket (55) between the pants layer (5) and the outer barrier layer (6;52, 53), in which the pockets (54,55;82;84;103) are separated from each other so that the transfer of urine respectively faeces between the pockets is prevented.

17. Absorbent pants according to Claim 16, characterized in that a liquid barrier is arranged between the pants layer and the outer barrier layer in a region between the front and the rear opening, for example in the form of one or more liquid-impermeable layers, for example made from polyethene, connected to the pants layer respectively the outer barrier layer.

18. Absorbent pants according to Claim 16, characterized in that a part of the pants layer between the front and the rear opening is joined with a part of the outer barrier layer which extends from one side edge of the outer barrier layer to the other side edge.

19. Absorbent pants (51) according to Claim 16, characterized in that the outer barrier layer comprises at least two separate layers of which a front barrier layer (52) is joined with the pants layer (5) surrounding the opening (34) in the front part (24) of the crotch part (11), and that a rear barrier layer (53) is joined with the pants layer (5) surrounding the opening (35) in the rear part (25) of the crotch part (11).

20. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that at least one absorption body (7;7a,7b;80;100) is arranged between the pants layer (5) and the outer barrier layer (6;52,53).

21. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to Claim 20, characterized in that the absorption body (80;100) or the absorption bodies is/are covered by a liquid-permeable covering layer (81) on its/their side(s) facing the pants layer (5).

22. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to Claims 16 and 20 or 21, characterized in that an absorption body (7;7a,7b;80) is arranged in at least the front pocket (54).

23. Absorbent pants according to Claim 16 and any of Claims 20-22, characterized in that a liquid barrier is arranged between the pants layer and the absorption body in a region between the front and the rear openings, for example in the form of one or more liquid-impermeable layers, for example made of polyethylene, connected with the pants layer respectively the absorption body or the liquid-permeable covering layer.

24. Absorbent pants (1;51;111) according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the outer barrier layer (6;52,53) is made of a liquid-impermeable film, a fiber cloth (nonwoven) which is made liquid-impermeable or a laminate or extrusion laminate of a liquid-impermeable film and a fiber cloth, with the fiber cloth placed outermost when seen from the pants layer (5).

25. Absorbent pants according to any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the pants are a pants diaper for children or adults, preferably a pants diaper for single use and preferably an openable or a reclosable pants diaper, or a sanitary pants.

26. Absorbent article (1;51;111), such as a diaper, an incontinence pad or a sanitary napkin, characterized by an inner pants (5), which in its entirety during use fits in contact directly against the skin and genitals of the user, as well as an absorption unit (7;7a,7b;80;100;6;52,53), which is arranged on the outer side of the inner pants and is supported by it.

27. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to Claim 26, characterized in that the absorption unit (7;7a,7b;80;100;6;52,53) has considerably smaller dimensions than the inner pants (5).

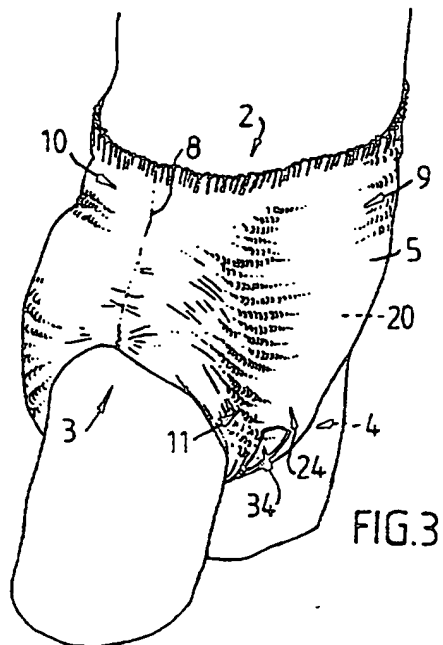
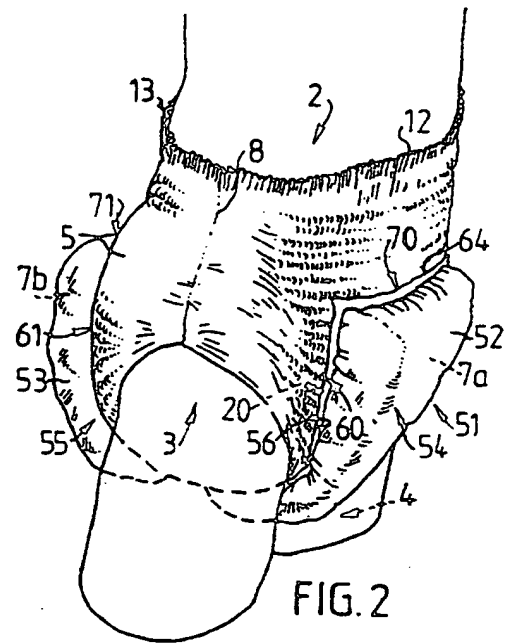
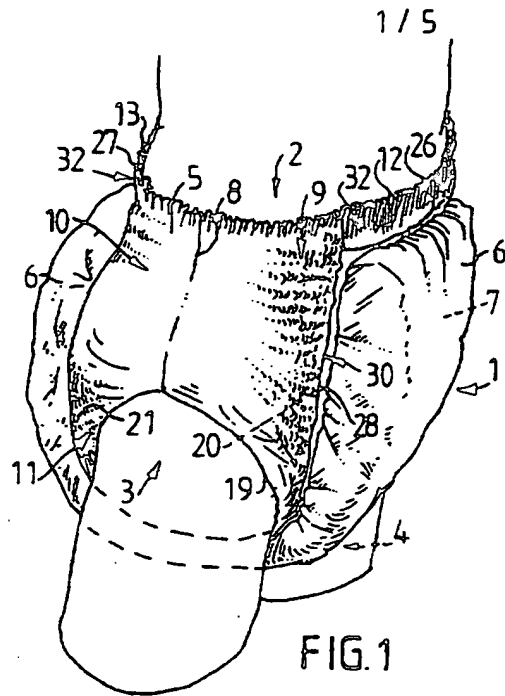
28. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to any of Claim 26 or 27, characterized in that the inner pants (5) is equipped with a urine opening (34;40;42) in front of the urethral opening, as well as a faeces opening (35;41;42) in front of the anal opening, and that an absorption unit (7;7a,7b;80;100;6;52,53) is arranged on the outer surface of the inner pants (5) for the acquisition of urine and faeces.

29. Absorbent article (51) according to any of Claims 26-28, characterized in that the absorption unit (7a,7b,52,53) comprises two separate parts, one for urine and one for

faeces, the parts being placed surrounding the respective openings (34,35) in the inner pants (5).

- 5 30. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to any of Claims 26-29, characterized in that the absorption unit (7;7a,7b;80;100;6;52,53) contains absorbent material, such as pulp fluff, absorbent foam, high absorbent gel or a combination of these materials.
- 10 31. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to any of Claims 26-30, characterized in that the absorption unit (7;7a,7b;80;100;6;52,53) is formed of bag-like means placed outside the openings (34,35;40,41;42) of the inner pants for receiving urine respectively faeces.
- 15 32. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to any of Claims 26-31, characterized in that the absorption unit (7;7a,7b;80;100;6;52,53) can expand in step with the discharge.
- 20 33. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to Claim 32, characterized in that the absorption unit (7;7a,7b;80;100;6;52,53) is limited by an outer liquidproof material in the form of a bag or an envelope (6;52,53) and that this material is stretchable with the forces which normally occur in
- 25 connection with the excretion of urine and faeces.
- 30 34. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to any of Claims 26-33, characterized in that the inner pants (5) is openable and reclosable by means of fastening means, that the inner pants (5) in the open extended condition is essentially hourglass shaped with a narrower crotch part and a wider waist part and that the fastening parts of the fastening means are arranged in each of the edges of the waist parts.
- 35 35. Absorbent article (1;51;111) according to any of Claims 26-34, characterized in that the inner pants (5) comprises one or more load-bearing layers (21), preferably of fiber cloth, on which at least one elastic means (20) is arranged

in the extended condition to form the elasticity of the inner pants (5) as well as the waist elasticity and crotch elasticity.



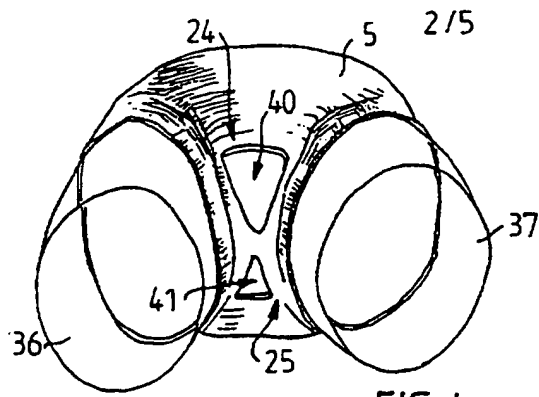


FIG. 4

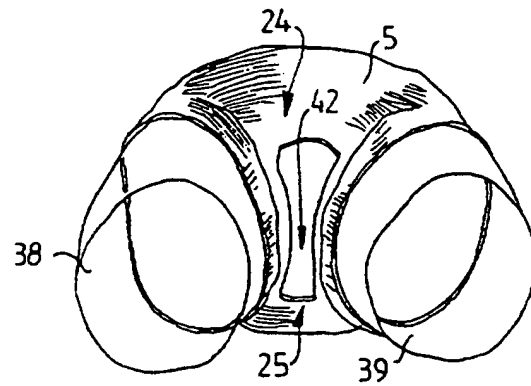


FIG. 5

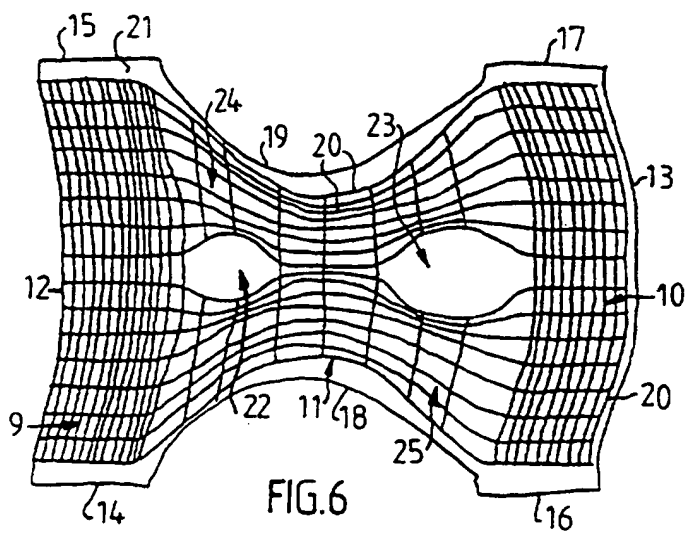


FIG. 6

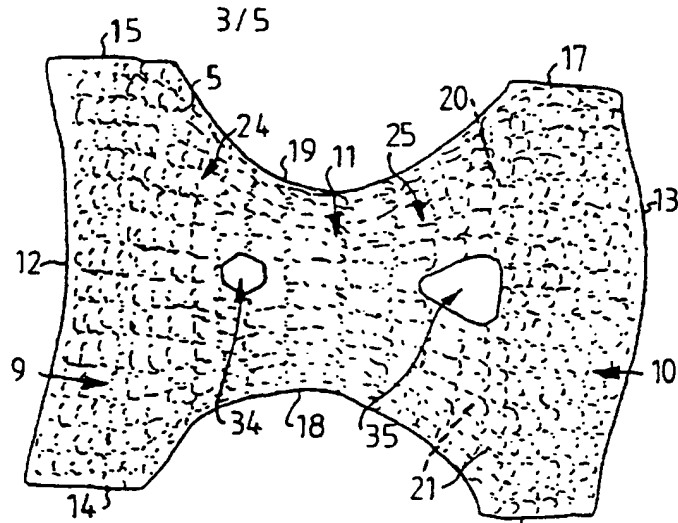


FIG. 7

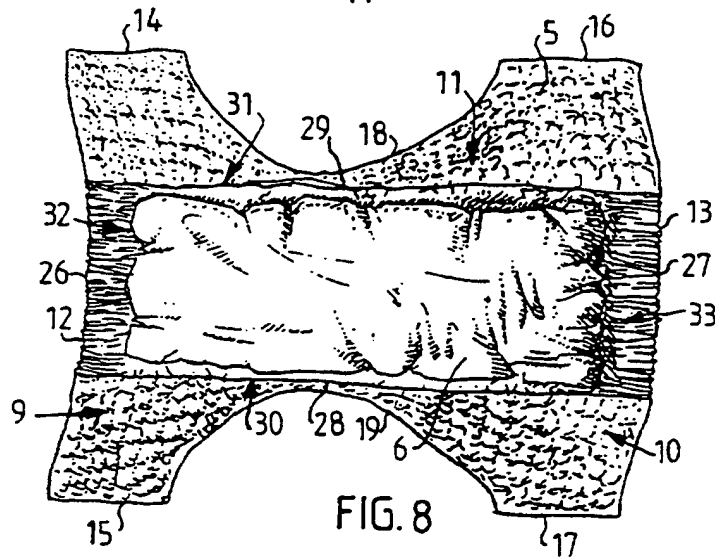


FIG. 8

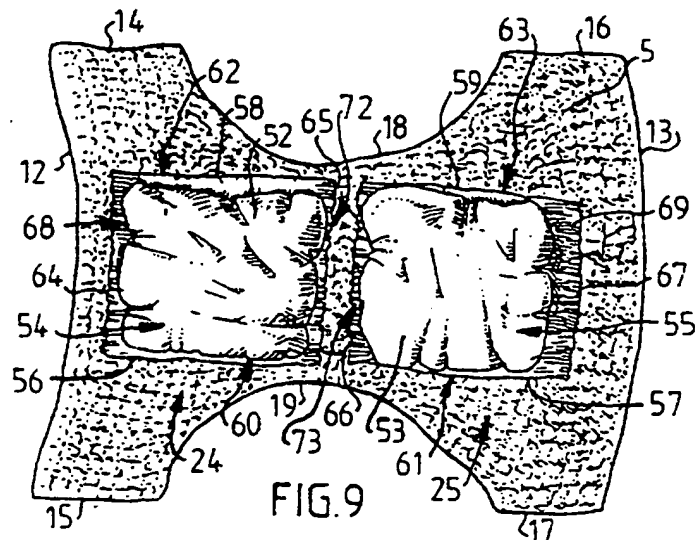
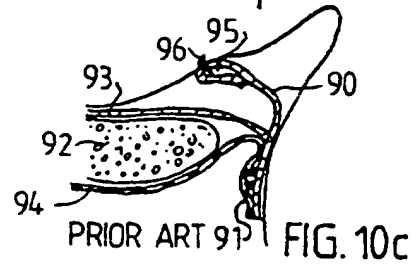
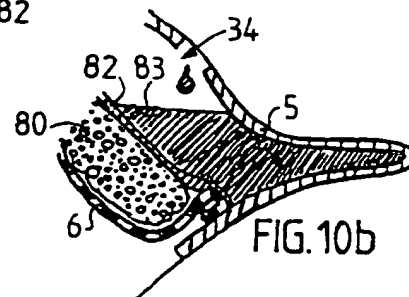
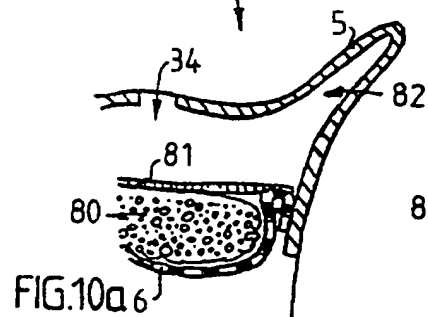
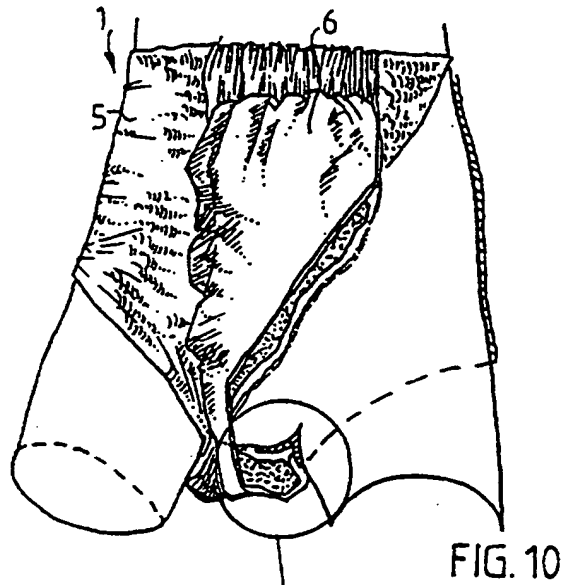


FIG. 9

4/5



5/5

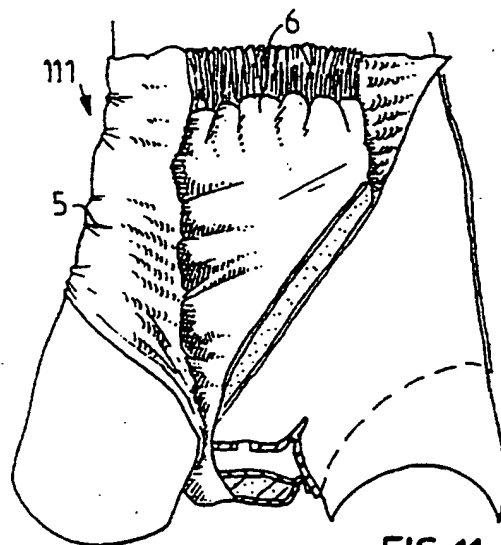


FIG. 11

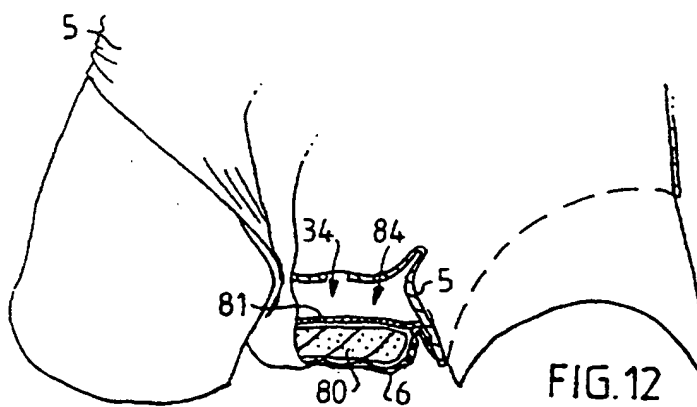


FIG. 12

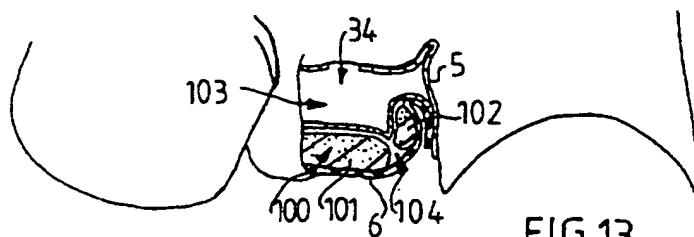


FIG. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 96/00118

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: A61F 13/15 // A61F 13/68

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0320991 A2 (KIMBERLEY-CLARK CORPORATION), 21 June 1989 (21.06.89), figure 13 --	1-13,20-35
X	US 4421512 A (E.D. PAPAJOHN), 20 December 1983 (20.12.83), figures 3 and 4 --	1,14-15, 20-35
Y	--	16-19
X	US 1695109 A (R. KOSLOFF), 11 December 1928 (11.12.28), figure 1 --	1
Y	EP 0581044 A2 (UNI-CHARM CORPORATION), 2 February 1994 (02.02.94), figure 2 --	16-19

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☒ See patent family annex.

- * Special categories of cited documents:
- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 - *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
 - *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
 - *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
 - *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
 - *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
 - *X* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
 - *Y* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
 - *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 June 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

05-06-1996

Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Ingrid Falk

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

01/04/96

International application No.

PCT/SE 96/00118

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A2- 0320991	21/06/89	SE-T3- 0320991	
		AU-A- 2698688	22/06/89
		CA-A- 1326328	25/01/94
		CA-A- 1329864	31/05/94
		DE-D, T- 3889435	01/09/94
		DE-U- 8817215	14/07/94
		DE-U- 8817217	11/08/94
		EP-A- 0597331	18/05/94
		ES-T- 2051825	01/07/94
		JP-A- 2004364	09/01/90
		KR-Y- 9308207	13/12/93
		KR-Y- 9308208	13/12/93
		KR-Y- 9308209	13/12/93
		US-A- 4940464	10/07/90
		US-A- 4938757	03/07/90
US-A- 4421512	20/12/83	NONE	
US-A- 1695109	11/12/28	NONE	
EP-A2- 0581044	02/02/94	NONE	